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Wellesley College News

VOL. XL — WELLESLEY, MASS., APRIL 28, 1932 — No. 25

CONCERT SERIES PROGRAM OFFERS UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES NEXT YEAR

Paderewski Will Appear In One Of Few Recitals To Be Given In America

SYMPHONY TO PLAY

The Wellesley Concert Series for the season of 1932-1933 will include five programs of interest to all music lovers. Paderewski will head the list of newcomers to Wellesley, along with such well-known artists as Sophie Breslau, contralto; Paul Kochanski, violinist; and the Society of Ancient Instruments. As usual the series will open with a concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Until May 15 subscribers to last season's course have the privilege of reserving their last season's seats. After that time the ticket sale will be open to the general public at the Wellesley Thrift Shop, 34 Church Street, Wellesley, Mass. New subscribers are invited to subscribe at once, for seats are allotted in the order of application. Subscription forms are at the College Information Bureau or they will be mailed on application.

Following the opening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra on October 19, there will be a violin recital by Paul Kochanski on November 17. Kochanski is a countryman of both Chopin and Paderewski and his brief span of years has been crowded with activity and accomplishment. At twenty-one he was professor at the

(*Continued on Page* 5, *Col.* 2)

M. Jean Capart Discusses Tel El Amarna Exploration

M. Jean Capart, eminent Egyptologist, lectured on the art of Tel El Amarna, on Wednesday, April 20, in the Farnsworth Museum. M. Capart has made some discoveries about this fascinating period of Egyptian art and its guiding spirit, the heretic king, Ikhnaton or Amenhotep IV.

Exploration has revealed, according to M. Capart, the studio of an artist who worked during this reign; so the art may be more fully and more specifically characterized, owing to these discoverics.

Ikhnaton turned not only from the gods of his fathers, but from their art. He created a period of Egyptian art which is in utter revolution from the rest. This period is one of naturallsm, both in painting and in sculpture. But it is a naturalism far removed from realism. It is freed from the fetters of convention and in search of the ideal beauty. M. Capart described how this beauty was approached. The famous portrait bust of the queen Nerfertete is probably the most idealized head in Egyptian art. From his explorations, M. Capart discovered an artist's studio, where heads of this sort were first done in plaster. The plaster heads are decidedly realistic, but the transfer into stone completed the idealizing process.

The extremes as well as the very real beauties of this art were pointed out by M. Capart, who outspokenly called the art of Tel El Amarna one of revolution.

TEA DANCE
AT
ZETA ALPHA SOCIETY
SATURDAY, APRIL 30
3:30-5:30
JUNIOR PROM WEEK-END
STAG 75c
COUPLE $1.00
OPEN TO EVERYONE

Gibson Proposes Disarmament Plan

Ambassador Hugh Gibson, head of the American delegation at Geneva, recently startled the Disarmament Conference with a proposal for the abolition of poison gases, tanks and heavy mobile guns. These weapons of aggressive warfare should be the first to be scrapped, he declared, since in their destruction lies "the key to the great problem of disarmament." His proposal was couched in the form of two tentative resolutions:

"1. (a) That the following weapons are of a peculiarly aggressive value against land defenses: Tanks, heavy mobile guns and gases; and as such should be abolished; and

" (b) To request the Land Commission to draw up and submit to the General Commission a plan for scrapping tanks and mobile guns exceeding 155 millimeters in caliber, and for the abolition of the use of gases in war.

"2. (a) That an undertaking by the States not to avail themselves of the aforementioned weapons in the event of war is equally essential; and

" (b) To request the Political

(*Continued on Page* 7, *Col.* 2)

Yale Professor Will Talk On Child's Use Of His Hand

Genetic Development of Reaching and Grasping will be the subject of a lecture to be given by Professor H. M. Halverson at 4:40 P. M., May second, in Room 24 Founders Hall. The speech will deal with the problem of the child's use of his hand in reaching for and grasping objects. Slides will be used in illustration.

For the last six or eight years Professor Halverson has been connected with Yale University, in the Clinic of Child Development, and has perfected a technique of photographing children unseen by them. He spoke at Wellesley two years ago under the auspices of the Psychology Department. The coming lecture is particularly for the students of genetic psychology, but will be open to the college.

Dr. Ernest Feise Lectures On Goethe's Life And Works

The lecture which Professor Ernest Feise of Johns Hopkins University gave on *The Message of Goethe's Life* in Billings Hall, Thursday evening, April 21, gave an excellent summary of the legacy which this famous poet and thinker left to the world. Goethe, he said, because he was a poet, statesman, scientist, and thinker, belongs not only to Germany, but to the whole world. He was, as Carlyle said, "a completed man, and the fruit of his work is left growing and to grow."

The period from 1739 to 1832 was one of world-wide political upheaval and economic and philosophic changes. The poet foresaw all of these in *Faust* and tried to educate people to them in *Wilhelm Meister*. He was a man who, although he did not devote his works to the political discussions of the time, nevertheless was sensitive to the changes going on around him. In 1774, when the first Continental Congress was meeting in America, he published one of his first popular works, *Werther*, and in 1808, he himself met Napoleon at Erfurt, a meeting at which the great French leader said of the poet, "Voila un homme!"

Goethe's early letters show a predominance of reason and common-sense.

(*Continued on Page* 5, *Col.* 3)

CAMPUS CRIER

On Saturday, April 30, at 8:00 P. M., in Alumnae Hall, the Abbey players will present *The White-Headed Boy* and *The Rising of the Moon.*

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The speaker at chapel on Sunday, May 1, will be Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr, of Union Theological Seminary in New York.

* * *

All college vespers will be held on Sunday evening at Tau Zeta Epsilon at 7:30 P. M. Dr. Niebuhr will lead.

* * *

On Monday, May 2, at 7:15 A. M., the annual senior hoop-rolling will take place. At 8:20, immediately following chapel, the Class of 1934 will form nu-

(*Continued on Page* 5, *Col.* 3)

John Taylor Demonstrates Change Of Light To Sound

A series of remarkable experiments, showing that the electric eye "can hear what it sees," and that a beam of light can be translated into sound, were demonstrated in a lecture on *Audible Light* at Alumnae Hall, Wednesday, April 20. Mr. John Bellamy Taylor, the speaker, has done a great deal of research in the fields of acoustics and radio in the General Electric laboratories at Schenectady.

The principle of the cell, popularly known as the electric eye, is that pulsating or interrupted light produces variations in the electrical resistance of certain alkaline metals, such as selenium or cesium, which in turn causes variations in an electric current. By means of the same type of tubes and loudspeakers as are in every radio, the vibration current is translated into sound waves and amplified until it is audible.

The photoelectric cell is not a mere combination of light and sound, Mr. Taylor pointed out. Every light produces a sound characteristic of itself. An ordinary light bulb on a 60-cycle current gives a low note which sounds very much like a fog horn or a cow mooing. A flickering match produces a small thunder storm, and a good fire siren is inherent in any high-frequency flashlight. Using a whirling, perforated disc to vary the frequency in regular sequence, Mr. Taylor manufactured a major scale, and played *Annie Laurie* on a beam of light.

Mr. Taylor next showed that a light which is made to vibrate by passing it over a victrola record or through a radio tube will reproduce the music of the victrola or radio. The sound can always be interrupted simply by standing in the path of the light. Perhaps the most striking of his experiments

(*Continued on Page* 6, *Col.* 4)

Music Students Will Give Organ And Violin Recitals

The Department of Music is presenting two recitals, one to be given on Friday, May 6, and the other on Monday, May 9. The first one will be a student violin recital given by Marjorie Hussey, accompanied by Mr. Hinners in Billings Hall at eight o'clock. The second is an organ recital given by several students in the Memorial Chapel. The programs of the two recitals follow:

VIOLIN RECITAL

Sonata for Violin and Piano
César Franck
Allegretto ben moderato
Allegretto poco mosso
Larghetto, (Sonata in D Major)
Handel

(*Continued on Page* 7, *Col.* 4)

JUNIORS WILL SAIL FOR BERMUDA ON S. S. PROMENADE FRIDAY NIGHT

Student Aid Makes Report On Scholarships And Loans

At the Mass Meeting held in Alumnae Hall to organize the work for those who because of the depression found themselves in need of assistance, one of the points made by an undergraduate in presenting the needs to be met was that of students who would need scholarships for the second semester or who would need more than they had anticipated when their applications were considered in the Spring of 1931.

The Faculty Committee on Scholarships had for some time previous to the time of this meeting been receiving and considering applications. These applications are made out in duplicate in order that the Committee may thus send also to the Students' Aid Society the information submitted by the student in her application, especially for those who desire a loan or a combination of scholarship and loan.

It is believed that for students academically eligible the Committee and the Society working in coöperation have been able to meet the needs so

(*Continued on Page* 6, *Col.* 3)

Professor Peers Talks On The New Spanish Republic

The future of the new Spanish Republic, which the whole world is watching with anxious eyes, was the subject of a lecture by Professor E. Allison Peers, renowned Spanish scholar of the University of Liverpool, at Billings Hall, on Tuesday evening, April 19. The lecture was in honor of the first birthday of the new Republic.

Professor Peers first gave a brief outline of the past history of Spain necessary for a complete understanding of the present condition. He sees the first eight hundred years after the conquest by the Moors in the eighth century as a period of "idealism, endeavor, and reconquest." Then came the Colonial period, when, for four hundred

(*Continued on Page* 2, *Col.* 2)

Dr. Weidlein Will Lecture On Science In Industries

"Science in Action in the Industries" is the subject which will be discussed on Wednesday night, May 11, at 8:00 P. M. in Billings Hall, by Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, Director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, of the University of Pittsburgh. The lecture will be given under the auspices of the Department of Chemistry.

Dr. Weidlein is a member of the leading chemical and scientific societies. He has been elected honorary member of the Pittsburgh Academy of Science and Arts and the Institution of Chemical Engineers of Great Britain. Dr. Weidlein has published many articles on industrial research, and since 1921, has been Director of Research at the Mellon Institute.

The Mellon Institute is an integral part of the University of Pittsburgh, with an endowment of over one half million. Its aim is to bring about coöperation between science and industry. An individual or a company, having a problem, establishes a fellowship, a definite sum of money for not less than one year. While the Institute furnishes laboratory facilities and guidance in the work, all results are the property of the donor of the fellowship.

Alumnae Hall Will Masquerade Behind Modernistic Palms Recalling Bermuda

PROM MEN LISTED

Almost two hundred couples are expected to dance to the music of Sleepy Hall's orchestra, in a setting reminiscent of Bermuda, Friday, April 29, in Alumnae Hall. The event is the Junior Prom, beginning at 9:30 P. M., with the Grand March promptly at 10 o'clock. The chaperones are Mrs. Wheelwright, Miss Williams, Mrs. Chadderdon, heads of Tower Court, Severance, and Claflin, the houses at which the Prom dinner will be served.

Alumnae Hall will be transformed for the evening into a replica of Bermuda, a scene in which the colors of green and yellow predominate. Each column in the two rows that line the dance-hall will masquerade behind a modernistic palm-tree, cut from beaver-board. Silhouette screens in green and yellow will appear against the walls and will aid the general effect by giving pictures of Bermuda life, hotel, sports, and water scenes. The entrance will be under an archway in a garden wall, apparently made of white stucco, with a red tile border, behind which real palms will be banked. At the opposite end will be shown a moonlight scene, in pale shadows, complete with a vista of the ocean and a bright moon.

(*Continued on Page* 6, *Col.* 2 & 3)

Drama Class Will Present Three-Act Play By Senior

A three-act play written by Adele Krenning, '32, in English Composition 304 and produced by Play Production 302 will be presented at Alumnae Hall on May 6th at 8 P. M. The play was founded on the novel, *Susan Spray*, by Sheila Kaye-Smith. The locale has been transferred to the Middle West, and many new scenes and situations have been introduced. In order to defray expenses, contributions will be collected at the door.

The cast includes:

Adam Spray	Molly Ames, '34
Ruth Spray	Martha Young, '33
Susan Spray	Adele Krenning, '32
Tamar Spray	Harriet Hubbard, '32
David Pell	Mary Thyne, '33
Charles Clarabut	Catherine Johntz, '33
Tom Allcorn	Elizabeth Congleton, '33
Mrs. Dan'el Gardner	Betty Reid, '33
Mr. Dan'el Gardner	Evelyn Segal, '33
Sam Strudwick	Elizbeth Gatchell, '33
The hired man	Jeanette Sayre, '35
Mr. Jack Gilman	Janet Hill, '32
Mrs. Jack Gilman	Virginia Street, '33
Mrs. Cassidy	Louise Wildanger, '33
Colgate Brother	Janet Hill, '32
Colgate Sister	Virginia Street, '33
Woman from Wentzville	Hope Norman, '33
Man from Wentzville	Catherine Grubbs, '34
Man from Wentzville	Marjorie Miller, '34
Man from Wentzville	Faith Mellen, '33

LENNOX ROBINSON'S
"THE WHITE-HEADED BOY"
AT ALUMNAE HALL
8:15 P. M., SATURDAY
TICKETS ON SALE AT
BOX OFFICE

How The Other Half Lives

One of the freshmen at the University of Chicago did what we've been tempted to do more than once. When in despair of answering an examination he wrote on the paper: "Only God knows the answer to these questions." You can imagine his shock when the paper was returned with the following note: "God gets an A, you get an F."

* * *

The comptroller at Barnard has issued this reprimand to girls who steal signs from the buildings and campus: "If there is any sign which a student very much desires, please do not steal it, but apply at the office and a duplicate can be obtained at cost."

* * *

The request that his love-letters be mimeographed so that they may be used as models was recently urged by the fraternity brothers of one student at Bradley Tech.

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"Although hard to realize at present, the development of the machinery of production will, in time, probably be an adjustment of labor hours to the needs of every individual. Educators in a recent meeting discussed the greatness of this problem and felt that schoolmen should prepare men and women so that they could profitably use the increased number of hours thus freed from the necessity of work."

This statement was given by Dr. Herbert J. Tily, President of the Strawbridge and Clothier department store and member of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Tily in discussion of the value of the amateur continued, "Work may be looked upon chiefly as the doing of that thing which one is obliged to do. Men who do love their work rarely think of themselves as working but rather enjoy their occupation."

"An amateur is one who does that which he loves. If the hours of leisure are increased he will be given a greater opportunity to spend his time in athletics, the study of the literature of great men, the production of original works and the study and development of philosophy. Idle hours will be filled with wholesome activities and will produce things of value to the world at large.

"Amateurs, doing the things that they love to do, have stumbled upon many discoveries that might otherwise have gone unseen. It is this possibility that educators wish to perpetuate by instructing people in the proper use of leisure. Amateur astronomers, chemists, and physicists might, given the proper instructions, discover or point the way to perfections that would add materially to man's happiness.

"Is it not then a wise question for the college student to ask himself—'How am I preparing myself for the business or professional world and how am I qualifying myself for the proper use of leisure?'"

REV. PERRY GIVES PATRIOT'S DAY TALK

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George Washington, the Actual Man was the subject of a lecture at Billings Hall on April 19 by Reverend Carroll Perry. Mr. Perry, who is the Rector of the Church of the Ascension in Ipswich, spoke as a part of Wellesley's celebration of the Washington Bicentennial and of Patriot's Day.

The lecturer gave a general account of Washington's life but centered upon his three visits to Boston. The first visit, in 1756, Washington made in order to get from the Commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces a statement as to the precedence of the armies. The second, in 1775, was made when he came to the aid of Concord and Lexington. The third, in 1789, Washington made, as President, as part of a tour of the New England states.

Each of these episodes, Mr. Perry pointed out, brings forward certain traits of Washington's character and the three combine to build up a picture of him as a man. He was primarily the Average American citizen, who rose through his own efforts, until a legacy made him the richest American of his time. He was an executive who could not abide disorder, and who gave order and organization to everything to which he brought his hand—whether it was the army or the government. He had a genius for the essential and he invariably ignored the petty, as his conflict with John Hancock showed, on the third visit to Boston. He was a statesman who discerned certain basic principles of government. He was a man of vision who saw beyond the immediate circumstances, who lost individual battles, but whose policy as a whole was never wrong.

SENATE APPROVES HOUSE PRESIDENTS

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The recently elected house presidents and the new heads of committees were approved at the first meeting of the new Senate on April 20.

The problem of interesting students in the appearance of the campus was discussed in connection with the carelessness shown by them in walking on the grass and forming paths and short cuts across the turf. The appointment of a Student Grounds Committee was approved; its purpose is primarily to arouse interest in keeping the campus beautiful and, secondly, to organize a campaign against student carelessness in this regard.

Regulations affecting the use of individually owned radios in the dormitories were discussed. It was pointed out that although each radio owner signed a pledge to uphold all rules when she obtained permission to use her radio, the quiet hours are not being observed. It was the feeling of Senate that the quiet hours must be enforced and that only upon special permission from the head of House should radios be played during these hours.

LECTURER TALKS ON SPANISH REPUBLIC

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(Continued From Page 1. Col. 4)

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years, from 1492 to 1898. Spain was drained of her best men intellectually and spiritually. They were years of degeneration. Finally, at the beginning of the twentieth century, came a period of introspection and an attempt to raise Spain to a new intellectual and spiritual domination.

He then described the events which led up to the Revolution. From 1919 to 1923 there were many short governments which were finally succeeded by a dictatorship that lasted seven years. It was outwardly strong, but when the Dictator, Primo de Rivera, died, there was no one to fill his place. Many strikes were forcibly put down, and a Revolutionary Committee was formed. The members were arrested and sentenced, but released at the end of the day. Then, in the Municipal elections of April, a Republic was proclaimed. It was truly a "bloodless" revolution.

Since then the new Government has had much trouble. There were many religious, social, and economic crises during the summer and fall. It seems doubtful that the present Socialist Government can last, but whether the Republicans or Communists would eventually get in power is hard to say. The general feeling is that whichever side deals the first blow will be soon overcome by the other.

N. S. F. A. NOTES

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In a recent article in the *Saturday Review* (London), John Boyd-Carpenter, English debater who toured this country last fall, gives the opinions of American colleges which resulted from his trip.

"In America education, like the mixing of cocktails," says Mr. Boyd-Carpenter, "is an exact science. Certain ingredients, shaken together in the same proportions, should produce the same results. Given some elaborate buildings, some laboratories well equipped with whatever laboratories are equipped with, a handsome endowment, a competent administrator as president and a rather better-paid one as football coach, you have a university. And like all well-behaved scientific experiments, this one can be repeated over and over again.

"That is the theory; and on it an industry hardly less important than bootlegging has been built. It is, of course, a large-scale industry. You can't standardize professors in quite the same way that you can standardize machine tools; but you can see to it that if they vary much from the original design they are scrapped. And, as raw material, this industry has a large proportion of America's youth.

"Education in England is still aristocratic, in the best sense of the term. It aims at training a few very fine minds, and at giving the rest a comparatively simple education. But England, whatever her political institutions may be, is an aristocratic country. America, socially at least, is essentially democratic. The aim, conscious or not, of her educational system is to give a respectable standard of training to the largest possible number.

"In practice it is considered better to have low intellectual standards for entrants than to exclude any number of entrants. It is thought to be better to use a tutor in lecturing to 30 people than in "smoking at" two. Degrees are obtained not as the result of closely analysed examination papers, but as the result of having attended a certain number of "classes." The system is designed to be run with a numerically low ratio of staff to undergraduates.

"The companionship of the opposite sex, fast cars, synthetic gin and the cinema satisfy the American student's simple needs. He is not prepared to sit all night while a bottle of port on the table grows gradually emptier. He does not educate himself. Mental development is carried out only during office hours.

"Above all, there is the incomprehensible worship of a game they call football. This game is actually played by perhaps fifty men in each university. The season lasts for two and a half months. But not only is anyone connected with the football squad treated with a deference which would seem excessive if shown to royalty even in a republican country, but the standing of the institution in the eyes of the public and in the eyes of its own old members depends to a great extent on its team's success.

"As a consequence of this state of affairs, scholarships are openly awarded to large young men who may win glory for the institution in this way; in fact, a college will attempt the probably impossible task of educating certain young men for the simple and sufficient reason that they can play football.

"In the prevailing atmosphere, university presidents may shake their heads, but they have to bow them.

"If a sound, uninspired general level of ability, regardless of other consequences, is required, then mass production is the method by which to obtain it. But some things can never be mass-produced; for them craftsmanship is required."

* * *

"The rugged individualism which is taken for granted in this country's system of law is as out-of-date as the pioneer who has been displaced by modern social living," said Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School in a recent address here before the annual meeting of the City College chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

"Is there any such thing," he asked, "as the independent man or the independent community? Both have passed; yet they remain the picture behind our government and administration of justice. We postulate the self-sufficient neighborhoods of a century ago in a completely unified and interdependent nation.

"We must today transcend orthodox individualism and orthodox socialism to a mode of thinking that sees beyond them. We must evolve a philosophy of law for practical purposes that recognizes the human control of external and international nature as something furthered by spontaneous self-assertion and directed coöperation."

In a recent address "in defense of American institutions and doctrines," John B. Chapple, editor of the Ashland, Wis., Press, traced the growth of what he termed "destructive organizations" entrenched on university campuses, and called upon the students to "keep America American."

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THE PEREGRINATING PRESS

AGORA will hold its semi-open on Friday and Saturday evenings, May 6 and 7, at 8:00 P.M. The event of chief interest will be a debate on the subject "Resolved: The Election of the Republican Candidate in the Next Presidential Election will be the Best Thing for the Country." Immediately preceding the debate there will be a brief presentation of the machinery of elections.

* * *

"THE flowers that bloom in the spring, tra, la" hummed Perry as he jubilantly made a tour of the campus in search of a real, live crocus or daffodil. He felt like a knight errant of Chaucerian days doing his "observaunce to the May"—only it still happened to be April. For a time the Pressman thought that the unbelievable had happened. It was a whim of fancy, of course—plus the same solar heat which had made him roll up his stiffly starched shirt sleeves in a hurry. Still, it was a nice fancy and he wishes that all of it hadn't vanished into "the obscure residue of his consciousness." You see, the summer heat made him think it was July; that occasioned the idea that the calendar had suddenly gone on a spin and completely skipped May and also June with the imposing General and the General's own army of demonic questions which he proudly marshals. "Queer," mused Perry, "but how nice for those poor, worried seniors. They take it all so seriously." The daze began to fade, however, and the Pressman noticed that the trees were sadly in need of a few leaves. That startled him for, although botany was quite foreign to his nature, he did seem to recollect that green leaves and shade trees were essential to July. As he skirted the library he spied a few of his friends, quite absorbed in the mysteries of the Bible room. "That doesn't remind me of July," murmured Perry to himself. "I wonder if I'm suffering from one of those queer things they call hallucinations." A moment later he was sure of it for he heard a plaintive wailing, "Oh, Mary, I would love to go to the Vil for supper but I've just *got* to study for my General." Perry groaned, then mused, "Well, it was a nice *fancy*, anyway."

* * *

THE Pressman has decided that the studious young ladies, in whose midst he lives, should make good housewives if nothing else, for they do love to move furniture in the springtime. He admits that such an assertion is rather startling, for it suggests brawny shoulders and a moving van more than spring house cleaning. Nevertheless, he is impressed by the changed arrangements which he literally stumbles upon in the course of his peregrinations to his friends' rooms.

* * *

THE two young scholars who spent an entire spring morning draped about the base of the sundial in Tower's courtyard have confessed that the beauties of nature are not conducive to complete absorption in the printed page. Moreover, one of the zealots, minus her watch, spent considerable energy in running back and forth to her room to keep track of the time in view of an 11:40 quiz. Yea, verily,—and she was sitting by a perfectly accurate sundial, too. Perry doesn't know whether to attribute this incident to our poor, much-blamed mechanistic era or simply to the romantic associations of the sundial which made the mere thought of time incompatible.

* * *

PERRY likes statistics; he likes a grassy, green campus even better. Consequently he feels like starting a campaign with "Have pity on the grass" as his hue and cry. He agrees that it's fun to step on some nice springy turf after a winter of harsh stubble but he's sure that it must "depress" the ambitious and confident little blades of grass. Besides, confidence must be restored, according to all the papers Perry reads, so he has decided to begin by encouraging the grass to take a new lease on life. Perhaps it's futile, but "Great oaks from little acorns grow," and all that. As all great ventures seem to be based upon statistics of one sort or another, Perry thinks he'll collect a few as a starter for his campaign. He has already compared the relative distances of the regular walk and the ugly short cut which leads to Founders west entrance and has decided that the time and energy saved is really too infinitesimal for his statistical mind. Nevertheless, he's out for figures and welcomes any volunteer aid.

* * *

PERRY hears that on April 22 there was a very interesting meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club at Agora. Mademoiselle Godier discussed the French University and other members contributed to a comparison of American and continental educational systems.

* * *

IT was Sunday morning and Perry was passing the lake-end of Severance in the course of his early morning tramp around the campus. From an open window floated a sleepy, plaintive wail of "Can't *someone* stop that riveting machine? I'm dead tired and—" Perry looked about for the cause of the sleepy outburst but he could hear only the rhythmic thud of a woodpecker as it drilled in a tree nearby. The Pressman smiled and continued his walk with a shake of his head for the sorry plight of the city girl to whom a spring in the country was one big misconception.

* * *

PERRY thinks that May Day is going to be quite exciting this year. He has watched several seniors practice hoop-rolling in preparation for the great event but he wisely refrains from comment. He helped some sophomores drive stakes into Tower Court Hill as the first step in the formation of the senior numerals *and* the surprise event. He tried to find out the whys and wherefores of all the plans but to no avail, for they were close-mouthed young creatures. He hasn't given up hope, however, for Perry firmly believes that there are "ways and ways"; yes, even when dealing with sophomores.

* * *

THE number of Prom dresses which have to be "dieted into" according to their abstemious owners, appals the easy-going Perry. "How do they keep up this dieting business"? he queries. Adonais, the dug-out's skeptic, barks an answer to the effect that no sighs of caloric-denial are seen on ice cream nights.

* * *

THE end of the year must be coming, for the Seniors have actually appointed a class supper committee with Mary Thayer as chairman. Marion Chase will take care of the seating and finance and Dorothy Davis will manage the catering and the table arrangement. The programs and the decorations for this gala affair will be under the supervision of Marie Louise Fagg.

* * *

HOUSE Presidents for 1933 were announced at Stepsinging on Friday night.

They are:

Beebe	Marion Dakin
Cazenove	Marion Noeding
Claflin	Janet Smith
Freeman	Martha Young
Norumbega	Margaret Schuller
Olive-Davis	Rebecca Connally
Pomeroy	Doris Copeland
Severance	Sarah Supplee
(Chairman House Presidents' Council)	
Shafer	Ruth Terry
Stone	Martha Irving
Tower Court	Elsbeth Reuter

* * *

QUITE aside from class supper but none the less indicative of the advanced stage of the once embryonic Senior Class is the election of Helen Gunner as '32's member of the Alumnae Council. Of equal importance is Ruth Cushman's chairmanship of the Senior Students' Aid Committee.

Perry finds these signs of the approaching end of a college career very, very depressing.

* * *

PERRY wonders if the faculty realize that their day of reckoning is almost at hand, for Senior Academic Council is preparing for a weighty and witty session. Counting the number of unsuspecting faculty whose footsteps are being dogged by imitative seniors has become Perry's latest pastime."

Perry the Pressman

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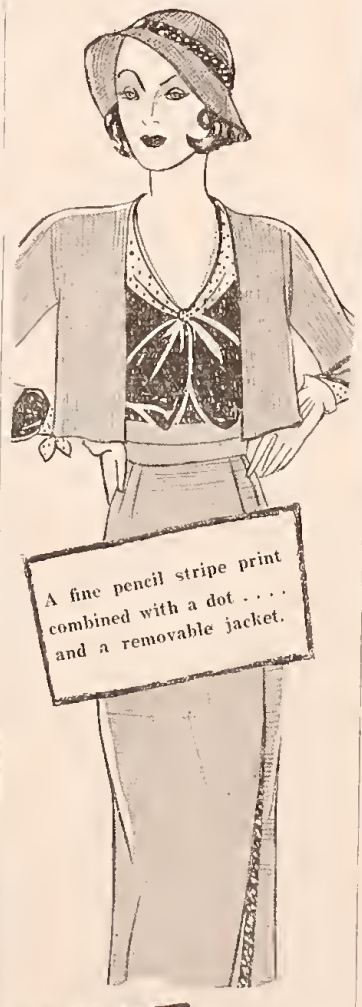

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WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS

WELLESLEY, MASS., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1932

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Margaret A. Reese

—:—

Margaret A. Reese, a member of the class of 1932, died early on the morning of April twenty-fifth at the College Infirmary. Miss Reese had been ill for more than a week with an attack of pneumonia complicating a case of measles. During the last few days of her illness her father and mother were at Wellesley with her.

Miss Reese came to Wellesley as a freshman in the fall of 1928, after graduation from the Gorton High School in Yonkers. Her major work was done in Latin and she was looking forward to teaching Latin.

Although she was younger than most of her classmates, having just had her sixteenth birthday when she graduated from high school, Miss Reese proved herself at college a good and interested student, particularly in her chosen subjects, Latin and Greek. In Shafer Hall, where she lived for three years, her classmates came to rely on her cheerfulness and thoughtfulness; and for the older members of the college community with whom she came in contact she had the same quiet friendliness and ready responsiveness.

Elections

—:—

The annual flare of interest in college elections has nearly subsided, and soon we shall lapse into our self-complacent hibernation, not to awaken again until next spring's frantic voting. That we are grim realistists may be indicated by the fact that we accept with protest or resentment the fact that fifteen hundred of us, serene in our confidence in the infallibility of "the best man," will forget that there were defeated candidates for various offices.

That is as it should be: life in college would be unbearable if those people who are ignominmously and undeservedly referred to as "Also Rans," obviously conscious of their ineptness in the forty-yard dash, lurked behind every corner.

But we do want to emphasize one aspect of the problem. An election, temporarily at least, is a matter of vital importance to the candidates, and it seems to us that votes are counted a bit too mechanically for complete justice. By mechanically we mean that those tallying votes adhere with a rigidity startling even in a college of a complex rainbow system of signing out slips to regulations they impose; if ballots arrive late or have not been counted by the house president, they must resign themselves to the wastebasket, in spite of the fact that their results might do flip-flops with the final selections.

Rules must be obeyed, we realize; ballots must be handed in promptly in prescribed form. But it does affront the idealistic side of our nature to witness the fluttering wastebasket death of votes which College Government officials have tearfully implored should be filled out.

The explanation for this sad fate of the ballots is a combination of factors: an unexpectedly large number of votes cast this year as a result of house voting, and lack of time in which to tally the results. Pressure of time necessarily precludes the possibility of rechecking ballots, even if there is a discrepancy of only a few votes in the total and one person is elected and another defeated on the basis of, perhaps, two votes.

Possibly we are sentimentalists who cannot regard elections without a glimmering interest in the human equation involved, perhaps we have been misinformed concerning the necessary haste with which votes are counted, but we should suggest that next year ballots might be counted the day before they are to be announced, to permit rechecking, if advisable, and to guarantee to every voter her choice will count.

Depression ?

—:—

It has been the custom for so long now to consider the general world depression as a never-ending evil, that little attention is ever given to the progress being made everywhere in those conditions. Yet such a progress does exist, which fact should be of some comfort to even the most pessimistic among us.

The signs of the times are pointing forward, if recent events in our own United States are to be considered. The work of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, although it has as yet accomplished nothing startling in the way of financial improvement, has at least made an effective check on the economic evils that have been pushing the country on a downward path for the past couple of years. Then, too, the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency has done a great deal to improve the financial condition of the nation by its investigation of Wall Street market operations and short sales. The fact that newspapers throughout all the world Saturday carried the names of three hundred and fifty "bears" who have been selling short shows that this investigation has accomplished something, if not in regulating what Matthew Brush calls "a racket like Al Capone's," at least in revealing to the buyers of the world all the pitfalls of stockmarket gambling.

Conditions in Europe, too, seem to be progressing a little, if the events in the Disarmament Conference may be taken as examples. The Conference has just adopted two resolutions, one relating to qualitative disarmament and the other to the extension of characterizing offensive arms to land, air, and naval forces, both of which represent a combination of the suggestions of the United States, Great Britain and France. The passage of these proposals marks a real step forward in the work of the meeting because it represents an attack on peculiarly offensive armament that may result in a plan to make offensive warfare almost impossible. That this plan may be realized in the near future seems to be the feeling of Colonel Stimson and his friends, who see at the meeting a real will to accomplish something coupled with a diminishing chaos as to method.

Thus the affairs of the world seem to be at last on the upward grade. Progress, to be sure, has not been spectacular, but its universality shows that perhaps it is not as small as it seems.

SPRING MADRIGAL

—:—

We take new heart when we look at the Wellesley Campus, even though Spring consists, thus far, only of daffodils. Yet look we should, for if we do, we discover the real beauty of the landscape. We are bold enough to say that we consider Wellesley's campus to be in the very best tradition of landscape gardening. It is not too formally laid out, but every natural slope or terrace is set off by the trees, shrubs, and flowers planted there. It has taken years of time and a great deal of money to make the Wellesley campus what it is, but a few girls walking on the grass, ruthlessly digging it up, can completely ruin the place in one season. The walks around campus, are, we admit, more picturesque than time-saving. They are made with the hint that college is a more leisurely experience than most of us would have it, and with the express command that, in the spring, we linger along them, to look what goes on about us. This, perhaps, is just the aesthetic point of view in the plea to "keep off the grass." Still, it is one way of arguing the thing.

SAVING DAYLIGHT

—:—

With the advent of Daylight Saving Time we are moved to remark on the peculiar paradox it reveals. We pride ourselves on our progressive ideas and action is our by-word. Yet we have to fool ourselves into action by setting our clocks ahead an hour so that we can get up an hour earlier. It would indeed be simpler to agree to do everything an hour earlier, but such is the laziness and habit of the race that we cheerfully involve ourselves in a most horrible mess for half the year to avoid feeling that we are doing something different. We admit we are no exception, and we realize how this propensity rules our life. Every day we fool ourselves into or out of work; we fool ourselves in dozens of ways to rouse us to action. Rather an amusing situation, when one begins to consider it.

FREE PRESS COLUMN

—:—

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Initials or numerals will be used if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements in this column.

Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 11 A. M. on Monday.

OVERDOSES?

—:—

To the *Wellesley College News*:

Yes, it is unfortunate that "six outside lectures should occur in four days," and that there should be some weeks with none. The private schedules of famous and temperamental speakers cannot be dictated, and when a cable comes from France stating that the only possible date a greatly desired lecturer can come to Wellesley is in Junior Prom week, there is no choice but to take him then, or perhaps never. It would be very surprising to know just how many eminently desirable men must be given up for the very reason that the social schedule would be too closely packed. Once in a while, however, the faculty feels that their lecturers are valuable enough so that the students *must* be given an opportunity to hear them. After all, such a chance, even in a crowded week, is better than no chance at all.

As Wellesley grows, opportunities to hear exceptional people will increase to a point where many times choice must be made.

1933.

TIMELESS TRILLING

—:—

To the *Wellesley College News*:

At this moment I feel as guilty as if I were writing my memoirs for *True Confession*, for contrition inevitably follows the admission, however carefully cloaked under class numerals, of a sudden embryonic sprouting of "college spirit." After four years of disdaining class meetings, remaining austerely aloof from May Day and the rolling of hoops, my collegiate soul has at last been awakened by—most incredible of all—stepsinging. This is not a tearful plea to sophisticated freshmen to realize the mysteries of the stepsinging cult before spring of their senior year, but a simple prayer that those who come should arrive approximately at seven fifteen, the time vainly requested by the song leaders. Perhaps we are so accustomed to living by bells and slinking into our seats if we arrive three seconds late to class that we gloat over an opportunity to dash in unscathed fifteen minutes late; perhaps we simply loathe hurrying the after-dinner cigarette. But whatever the cause, can't we manage to begin our warbling nearly enough on time for energetic souls to make a decently early appearance at the library or other fascinating places?

1932.

STILL MOVING

—:—

To the *Wellesley College News*:

Since everyone is expressing her opinion about the new moving regulations, we wish to express our views. The new plan is very good, as it gives the students opportunities to make new friends. When we come to college we meet and get well acquainted with a certain few girls who happen to live in the same freshman house. A clique is very easily formed that lasts throughout our college days. Possibly with the opportunity to meet more girls we will find friends with whom we will be more congenial. The new regulations present the necessary chance for widening our circle of friends. Most of us came to college for the express purpose of learning to make new friends and to broaden our present circle of acquaintances. The powers that be, from their wide observation, must have discovered some reason for making such a ruling and so it seems to us that the least we can do is to give the new plan a tryout and grin and bear the results. Now we are being given the chance to accomplish this end and some of us are objecting.

E. H., '35.

UNOFFICIAL DELEGATES

—:—

To the *Wellesley College News*:

Two of the Boston papers carried articles recently concerning Wellesley Smoking which obviously did not come from our Press Board. This is not the first time that such notices have appeared, and the question arises in my mind whether we are perhaps almost as much to blame for this undesirable publicity as are the city newspapers. Too often do students from Wellesley take it upon themselves to represent the college unofficially at functions of various sorts. As a result the college takes the blame for what it is after all not responsible. It would seem that these unofficial delegates could be checked in some way. This would then perhaps in turn act as a check on our present undesirable publicity.

1933.

A WEEK-END IN SPRING

—:—

Friday

The week's been short,
The days more long;
Tree-Day rehearsals,
May-Day song;
There's glittering lake
And sun and air:
Tonight the Copley—
What to wear?

Saturday

A game of golf,
A drive, a dance;
Feet that glide
But want to prance;
All through and over
Everything
That vernal madness—
"Youth in spring!"

Sunday

Cushions in
A red canoe;
Music and
Cigarette smoke too.
Tea Tavern hike—
That moon again!
No studies start
Till after ten.

Monday

The days look short,
The week looks long;
Tree-Day rehearsals,
May-Day song.
There really isn't
Anything—
And yet, somehow,
So long's it's spring—

* * *

Adonais has barked at the Senior cars
From Tower and Stone and Quad,
And now there'll be new ones with men inside
For Junior Promenade!

SPRINGTIME

—:—

The dear old Seniors
Flaunting new cars;
Botany students
Looking for flowers;
College women,
In short socks,
Eagerly awaiting
Opportunity's knocks
To tear from the classroom
With racquets and clubs,
And join the procession
Of experts and dubs,
To the courts and the lake,
The fields and the links—
Such signs say
It's springtime in Wellesley
Me-thinks!

The sound from the tree-tops
Of sweet birds chirping,
Another excuse to keep
One from working;
Thoughts turning gaily
To poetry and—
Well, where do they turn
When spring is at hand?
Day-dreaming in classes
Though the teachers object,
When spring fever attacks
What can they expect?
The sun rises early
And very late sinks—
Such signs say
It's springtime in Wellesley
Me-thinks!

ODE

—:—

O Nicotine, I loved you long
For many a smoky year,
And every night I went to sleep
In kennel pure but drear.
Ah, misery.

* * *

O Nicotine, I battled fierce
With wails and yelps and barks,
But still Alumnae Hall was filled
With ashy butts and sparks.
More misery.

* * *

O Nicotine, I've wooed and won.
The kennel reeks in cheer.
The more I smoke of you, the more
My troubles disappear.
Such ecstasy.

The Theater

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — *The Desert Song*

COLONIAL — *Mourning Becomes Electra*

HOLLIS—*A Church Mouse*

WILBUR—*The Good Fairy*

THE GOOD FAIRY

—:—

Helen Hayes waves her wand in a sprightly and somewhat wavering fashion over the men whose destiny she controls for a brief moment in Ferenc Molnar's comedy, *The Good Fairy*. An ex-movie usher posing as the wife of a distinguished lawyer, it is her desire to be a "good fairy" to everyone. She succeeds, if a trifle hectically, in bringing happiness to some of her friends for a short while at least. But in the end, yielding to her more natural impulses, she lets them down, all but one.

The comedy is amusing, a rarity among comedies these days, and it is filled with lines, coming most of them from Miss Hayes' innocent lips, which should have startled a Boston audience. Such a spirit of madness pervades the play that one readily applauds each new situation, however unlikely it may be.

A little of the story might not be amiss. Lu (Miss Hayes) is pursued by Konrad, a wealthy executive who is searching for a good lawyer. She, having pretended to him that she is the wife of a lawyer, picks her husband out of a convenient telephone book, hoping that he will be poor so that she may help his wants. He is and she does, getting a contract for him from Konrad, with the assumption that she will keep an assignation with the latter. At the last moment she goes off with a headwaiter whose charm had been too much for her. Poor Dr. Sporum, whose sleepy law office has been turned into a room full of "organization, equipment and preparation" for a booming business, is left alone playing with a new pencil sharpener, his dream from childhood soon to be snatched away from him.

One of the most amazing feautres of the play is a "happy ending" epilogue tacked on for the benefit of the soft-hearted American audience. It represents, from the point of view of the playwright, a doubtful action, but it gives Miss Hayes a splendid opportunity for more comedy.

It goes without saying that Miss Hayes was excellent in her role. Walter Connolly, as the old lawyer, gave one of the most sympathetic characterizations of the evening. The rest of the cast was intelligent and capable.

V. S., '33.

EURIPIDES' MEDEA

—:—

Last week-end A. K. X. presented as their semi-open offering Euripides' *Medea*. It was, when staging, acting, lighting, costumes—everything—are considered, one of the best productions we have seen in Wellesley and the society is too be congratulated for the splendid work it has accomplished.

Greek tragedy is no simple task for a group of girls who must face the limitations of a small stage and of their feminine inadequacy. But stage entrances and exits were very well managed, lighting apparatus was adequately concealed, costumes blended with each other and with the lights and, as we shall say many times, the acting was in every respect good.

Frances G. Becker, in the difficult role of Medea, is especially to be commended. The part required a great deal of emotional acting, a musical voice, restrained yet significant gestures, and she was thoroughly equal to it. She was well sustained by Lois Nelson, as Jason, who carried the principle male role with remarkable nonchalance and ease. The rest of the cast, the chorus included, formed an excellent background for the action. There was nothing jarring about the singing of the chorus, which seemed well trained.

V. S., '33.

STUDENT RECITAL

—:—

The student recital which took place in Billings Hall on April 25 at 4:40 merited a larger audience than it had. All the participants showed enthusiasm and varying degrees of skill. The programme opened with a piano selection, Beethoven's *Rondo in G Major*, by Helen Holstein, who displayed a mature touch and an excellent technique in the masterly handling of this difficult piece. She was followed by Elizabeth Sharp, who offered *Etude in B Minor* by Scriabin. Although her nervousness affected her playing at times, nevertheless she showed promise.

Three songs composed the second group. Marjorie Morris, a fresh-voiced soprano, soon conquered her quavering self-consciousness and delighted her hearers. Her choice of songs was well suited to the quality of her voice. Following her, Charlotte Jones and Virginia James, with Mr. Hamilton at the piano, played *A Trio in G Major* by Tartini. They never once lost their place, but wove the melody together in harmony.

Jane Busteed was fifth on the programme. With Mr. Hamilton at the other piano, she gave a brilliant rendition of Hiller's *Concerto in F Sharp Minor, Movement I.* Her technique was fine; her entries were perfectly timed. Not once did she spoil the dazzling effect by faulty finger-work but maintained a high degree of artistry throughout. Patricia Tomlinson then sang three songs. Although her higher register at times failed her, her deep sweet voice was, on the whole, pleasant. Her last song, *The Piper of Love*, a gossamer lyric, was the best of all three.

Jeanne Nicolas concluded the programme with two modern pieces. The first, Niemann's *Evening in Seville*, is an impressionistic sketch. This was sympathetically handled. The second, Lecuona's *Malaguena*, with its lights and shades and fascinating changes of rhythm, made a fitting climax to a charming and profitable afternoon.

J. S., '35.

FOCUSSED ON THE SCREEN

—:—

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, April 28, 29 and 30, The Community Playhouse will present George Arliss in *The Man Who Played God*. Playing this time the part of a musician of international fame renowned for his kindness who becomes deaf after a great shock, with the result that he turns against the world, George Arliss gives another splendid performance. A change in the musician's circumstances enables him to lose his pessimistic views on life and, after several rather unusual turns in the story, everything is straightened out. With *The Man Who Played God* will be shown *Strangers in Love*, with Fredric March and Kay Francis, playing together for the first time. March plays a dual role, not as Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, but as two brothers, one of whom is honest and the other dishonest. The film is filled with complications and excitement.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 2, 3 and 4, *High Pressure*, starring William Powell, and *She Wanted a Millionaire*, with Joan Bennett, will be shown. William Powell turns from his more suave roles to portray a slick stock promoter in his new picture. One failure only leads him on to another attempt to sell his ventures. *She Wanted a Millionaire* points out the evils of marriage for money. Joan Bennett, a home town girl, wins a beauty contest, marries her millionaire and discovers that money will not buy everything.

SERIES TO INCLUDE UNUSUAL CONCERTS

(*Continued from Page* 1, *Col.* 1)

—:—

Conservatory of Warsaw and six years later he succeeded Leopold Auer as professor of violin at the Conservatory in Leningrad. His London debut took place in 1919 and was a triumphant success. Two years later, at the invitation of Walter Damrosch he came to the United States, appearing with the New York Symphony Orchestra.

On January 19 the society of Ancient Instruments will give a performance at Wellesley. It is the most distinguished ensemble of its kind in the music world. During its long and brilliant career — it was founded in 1901 — it has had as its guiding spirit Henri Casadesus, musician and scholar. His initiative has rescued from obscurity many rare masterpieces of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and made it possible for modern audiences to hear them played on the instruments for which they were originally scored.

The highlight of the season will be the piano recital which Paderewski will give on February 10. When Paderewski returns for his 1931-32 tour this season he will be rounding out forty years of visits to this country. On this tour—his eighteenth of the United States—he plans to remain for only three months, giving approximately forty recitals. It was just four decades ago that the great pianist made his American debut. His actual debut occurred in 1887 in Vienna. In 1890 London hailed him as the great pianist of the age, and the following year, during the season of 1891-92 he made his first visit to the United States, taking the country by storm. He has returned here frequently since, with the exception of the period during which he served his native country, Poland, first as ambassador to the United States and later as premier.

The last concert will be on March 16 and will be given by the contralto, Sophie Breslau, who is considered to be one of the great singers of the day.

Unless nine thousand dollars is subsubscribed by the beginning of College in September the concerts cannot be given and much depends upon the coöperation of the college community.

CAMPUS CRIER

(*Continued From Page* 1, *Col.* 3)

—:—

merals on Tower Court Hill.

* * *

On Monday, May 2, at 4:40 in Billings Hall, Dr. H. M. Haiverson, of Yale University, will lecture on *Genetic Development of Reaching and Grasping.*

* * *

On Tuesday, May 3, at 4:40 at Shakespeare, Professor Giuseppe Prezzolini, Director of the Casa Italiana of Columbia University, will lecture on *Orlando E. Angelica.*

DR. FEISE SPEAKS ON GOETHE'S LIFE

(*Continued From Page* 1, *Col.* 2)

—:—

To him the human mind was capable of finding the laws of the universe and was therefore destined to do away with sin and evil. But this line of thinking was cut short by Goethe's first love-affairs. He found himself then acting unreasonably and felt himself out of the laws of things. This resulted in the development of his dual personality; on the one hand he loved order, and on the other, irrationality. His thinking led him to a religious experience that fast outgrew sectarian bounds. He was a genius and as such desired the absolute, a desire that prevented him from ever obtaining any real measure of human happiness. This whole unrest and unhappiness is seen in his early books, particularly in *Gotz von Berlichen* and *Werther.*

The poet's removal to Weimar brought with it a change not only in his material, but in his spiritual life. In working the great economic and cultural reforms which made his ministry in Weimar so successful, he attained a development of that orderly side of his character which included the growth of an idea, of the necessity of self-mastery. Although these years offered him little leisure for the expansion of his genius, they provided him with experience that was later to prove invaluable. Added to this fund of knowledge were the experiences in nature and art which he obtained on his famous trip to Italy. He returned from the pastures of Italian freedom to Weimar with his poetic urge ready at last to express itself in immortal poetry. The immediate result of this was his *Wilhelm Meister* and *Faust.*

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Mortarboards are shuffleboards . . . 10 o'clocks are deck-sports . . . 5 o'clocks are tea dances . . . or sleep through your 11 o'clock in a deck chair. *You'll want to stay up* for masquerades, *bierabends*, jollifications, dances, concerts, dinners with delicious food, bridge tournaments, or doing absolutely nothing and doing it very well. Sign up now! It's schooners aweigh to Europe . . . in the *Tourist Class* of Lloyd Express and Cabin Liners . . . and the "tuition" fee is extremely modest in price.

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News Flashes from '30 and '31

DO YOU KNOW WHO

Is a truant officer? Is in the talkies? Was in an automobile accident?

Does feature stories and interviews for an evening newspaper?
Had a two-weeks' engagement at the Paramount Theatre in New York?

Has a daughter registered for Wellesley in 1953?

Read

THE WELLESLEY MAGAZINE

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WELLESLEY CONCERT FUND CONCERTS

ALUMNAE HALL — WELLESLEY COLLEGE

	1932
Boston Symphony Orchestra	Oct. 19
Paul Kochanski, Violin Recital	Nov. 17
	1933
Society of Ancient Instruments	Jan. 19
Paderewski (His only appearance in Metropolitan Boston next season.)	Feb. 10
Sophie Braslau, Vocal Recital	March 16

PRICES OF COURSE TICKETS, FIVE CONCERTS:

Floor:	Rows B to AA	$7.00	BB to FF	$4.50	GG to LL $3.00
Balcony:	Rows A to E	$7.00	F to M	$4.50	N to R $3.00

Until May 15 subscribers to last season's concerts, Seniors excepted, have the privilege of reserving their last season's tickets. After May 15 the ticket sale will be open to the general public at the WELLESLEY THRIFT SHOP, 34 Church Street, Wellesley. Subscription forms for old and new subscribers may be had at the THRIFT SHOP and at College Information, or they will be mailed on application to Dr. Hamilton C. Macdougall, Manager, 34 Church Street, Wellesley.

(Nine thousand dollars must be subscribed or the concerts cannot be guaranteed.)

BIBLIOFILE

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Nonsuch: Land of Water, William Beebe; Brewer, Warren & Putnam, New York, 1932.

William Beebe, Director of the Department of Tropical Research of the New York Zoological Society, shows that rare and happy combination of a scientist of considerable repute who is at the same time a literary artist. Nowhere has he shown this combination to a better advantage than in his latest book, *Nonsuch: Land of Water*.

Nonsuch is a small island in the Bermuda group where for three years Dr. Beebe and his staff have been studying the marine life about the islands. He tells us that the essays that make up the book "wrote themselves in the intervals of . . the serious study of the fish of Bermuda." They are the "authentic fringe" of the more serious scientific work. In them, he takes us exploring on Almost Island six fathoms below the surface, he slips down the tree of evolution to obtain a snail's-eye view of the world, he clings to a solitary rock in the wetness of the Second Day of Creation and watches the great Creator at work. He makes the struggle of cedar trees to obtain a foothold in the rocks a thing of epic importance and the life and courtship of a sea horse as fascinating as the latest novel.

One of the greatest elements in the charm of the book is the author's sense of humor. It is the scientist at play that he shows us, who delights in dancing up and down on a piece of brain coral at the bottom of the sea, who names a snail he is examining James, who quite frankly admits, "I enjoy playing a silly game with myself and my mind."

Nor, as is often the case in scientific books written for the layman, is our enjoyment lessened by a halting or ragged style. Dr. Beebe has a rare feeling for words and a fine sense of prose rhythm. His style is clear, flowing, musical. Above all, he is a lover of beauty and finds it everywhere. The book abounds in descriptions of the sea, the sky, the strange exotic under-sea life.

Here one finds an entirely new world; one feels the lure which men of the sixteenth century must have felt when they heard of Cathay and the Spice Islands. Here are adventures just as exciting and sights just as strange as the ancient sailors used to tell about, and best of all they are true. One does not have to be a scientist to understand them. We recommend *Nonsuch* highly to all those who long for new worlds to explore, and to all those who love beauty.

O. B.

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BOOKS PUBLISHED RECENTLY

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Long and its Fountains by AE.; Macmillan Co.

This book constitutes, in effect, the soul-autobiography of George Russell. It recounts the young poet's first consciousness of the soul making itself felt within and through him, and its gradual absorption, as he grows older, into his intellect. The account by no means lacks vividness, though it deals with implications rather than utterances, for the author makes it specific by quoting the exact poem which was distilled by a given moment of soul ferment.

SO WE STILL READ POPULAR MAGAZINES!

—-:-—

Somehow, even though instructors keep on assigning longer and longer papers, magazines are still being read, to judge by the racks at the corner drugstore. Just the same, Old Man D-pr-ss-n seems to be hanging around yet, because it was the five-cent weeklies that were so conspicuously absent. No ma'am, not one picture of Lil and Sandy, not a single maiden fleeing from April showers, not even a bedraggled puppydog met our unbelieving eyes. *True Stories* and *Screen Romances* abounded, evidently scorned by the intelligentsia of Wellesley, and as for *Wild West Stories*—well, maybe we don't hanker any more for the daring deceits of Desperate Desmond. Can it be that the bold bad man—and the bold good man—are no longer good for a half hour of thrills and shivers?

We looked for *Gangster Stories*, too, but the nearest we got was buying a week-old *Post* from one of the Village racketeers.

Apparently Central Street caters to a more exclusive and well-to-do clientele than does Washington, for secret investigation discloses that there have been a few purchases of such worthy publications as *Harper's, Scribner's*, the *Atlantic*, and even a *Mercury* in that vicinity. Sleuthing further revealed the fact that it is campus dwellers who patronize the Central Street stands. Is there something about the rarified atmosphere of the campus that makes for such intellectuality, or do upperclassmen in general follow the example of a senior we know who wouldn't buy anything less than *Harper's*, but who is a voracious reader of her friends' less highbrow magazines? It is to wonder!

AMERICA AFFECTED BY TRENCH-MOUTH

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According to an article in *Time* for April 18, trench-mouth is assuming alarming proportions; to what extent it has spread no one can say definitely, for only twelve states require doctors and dentists to report cases. The East seems to be more affected than the West and practically isolated communities, such as colleges, have been able to eradicate the disease when it has appeared. At Smith, Dr. Anna Root Mann Richardson had all infected girls eat and sleep in the infirmary until they were cured.

The disease, whose antiquity is witnessed by the fact that Xenophon noticed it among his troops, is highly contagious. Kissing seems to be the most common mode of spreading, while restaurants where dishes are not thoroughly sterilized provide the second most frequent means.

Strict personal hygiene, individual towels and linens, and thorough cleanliness of teeth, mouth, and throat are preventatives, while it is preferable for a doctor or dentist to apply the treatments which may require a period of several weeks. Diluted potassium permanganate is very useful.

JUNIORS TO HOLD ANNUAL PROMENADE

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(*Continued from Page* 1, *Col.* 5)

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The freshman maids include:

Katherine Waldo, Catherine Andrews, Barbara Carr, Anne Healy, Doris Carpenter, Eleanor Wetten, Elizabeth Newland, Eleanor Lawson, Jeannette Sayre, Eleanor Eckels, Mary Stuart Jordan, Ruth Pitcairn.

Betty Creamer, Dolly Carter, Betty Edgar, Caroline Summers, Betty Lou McBride, Alice Bayne, Faith Stevenson, Ethelyn Kuldell, Ellen Webster, Alida Wilson, Marjory Best, Florence Thompkinson, Barbara Reeves, Virginia Stacy, Elizabeth Sharp, Pat Boylston, Helen Meyer, Nan Ellen.

The escorts include:

Joseph Start, Harvard; Sawnie Gaston, Yale Medical; Charles E. Iliff, Williams; Stuart Brown, Yale; Luis Tomas Sanchez, M. I. T.; Edward Squire, Brown; Sergmow Burge, Dartmouth Medical; Addison S. Ellis, M. I. T.; John C. Sweetser, New Hampshire; Walter R. Duncan, M. I. T.

Kingsley Smith, Colgate; William Larkin; Robert Perry, Princeton; Edward Dawes, Colgate; Philip G. Wilcox, Harvard; William Gilman; R. Whitman Palmer; Roger Clapp, Harvard Law; Francis Dane, Bowdoin; Richard Haller, Amherst; Charles House, Harvard; Rupert Brunkow, Illinois; F. Gordon Bartholomew, Illinois; Oliver H. von Scharnberg, M. I. T.; Philip Dakin.

Edward Wentworth, Jr., Dartmouth; E. Donald Rogers, Jr., Dartmouth; L. William Moore, M. I. T.; C. Wallace Bohrer, M. I. T.; John MacKinney, Harvard; John Burke, Jr.; Russell Woodard, Dartmouth; Ernest Sgithens; Thomas Nelson, M. I. T.; John Cornish, Harvard; Grey Temple, Brown; Alden Gifford, Jr., Lowell Textile Institute; Robert Martin; Richard Lloyd.

Leslie G. Cheshire, University of Virginia; William Earle, Holy Cross; Frank Stout, Holy Cross; Arthur Collins. Williams; J. Malcolm Williams, Middlebury; John R. Howard, 3rd, Harvard Engineering School; Ronald Ince, Harvard; George Montgomery, Williams; George Hibbard, Lafayette; Herbert Terry, Yale; Paul Dunn, Dartmouth; Robert Patterson, Harvard; Philip Hoppin, Harvard; Luther Bachman, Harvard Business; Justus Brick, University of Pennsylvania; Preston Mitchell, Brown; Raleigh Hobson, Williams; Richard Cobb, Bowdoin.

Arthur Watkins, Harvard Medical; George Hamilton, Harvard Engineering; Charles Swetser; Samuel Morgan, Harvard; Robert Boyen; Spencer Miller, Harvard Law; James Edward Waters, Jr., Georgetown; George Parker, Yale; John Brink, Jr., Harvard Business; Robert Nixon, Jr.; Douglas Pearcy, Brown; Robert Arnold; Donald Butler, Harvard Business; Thomas Pears, Princeton; Robert Kaufman, Princeton; Edward Eichler, Dartmouth.

Spencer Todt; Frederick Gleason, Harvard Business; Frederick Conger, Dartmouth; William D. Hawkins, Princeton; Jack Limpson, Harvard Business; John Russell, M. I. T.; Robert K. Ellis, Dartmouth; Hon. Inzer B. Wyatt; Dr. John Edward Brown, Jr., William Wells, Harvard Law; Jack Kahn; Theodore Momers; Oscar Noyes, Jr., Dartmouth; Roger Lee, Harvard; Lawrence Lessing, Williams.

Norman Peatfield, Yale Medical; Paul Fox, Dartmouth; Stephen Heard; Edward Rickard, M. I. T.; Richard Husted; Hawley Sanford, Harvard Medical; Edward Stevens, M. I. T.; Wilbur Ferry, Dartmouth; Tom White, University of North Carolina; Rowland Morse, Amherst; Howard Simmons, Duke; Allen Keyworth, Dartmouth: Robert Mitchell, Harvard; Dewitt Hardy, Jr., Northwestern; Jack Stephenson, Harvard Law; Powell Smith, Harvard Law; David Sarrabee, Dartmouth; Joseph Robbinson, Dartmouth; Preston Fraser, Harvard Architectural; Thomas Rhines, M. I. T.; Donald Scott, Bert Little, Harvard; James Garel, Harvard; Ned Alexander; Fred Ireland, Harvard: George Marsh, Yale.

John H. Warner, Jr., Harvard Medical; Jay Ricks, M. I. T.; W. Randolph Tucker, Johns Hopkins; Robert H. Barker, Dartmouth; Leonard Leum, M. I. T.; William S. Bedall, Harvard; Ray French and Downs Wright, Hargrave Military College; Sidney Silverman, Harvard Business; Herman Sulken, Harvard Law; John Gilman, Wentworth Institute; William Eilvet, Syracuse; John Andrews, Boston University; Howard Lawrence, Colgate; Isadore Reichman, M. I. T.

Richard H. Pew, Cornell; Durfee Day, Harvard Business; William Bingham, Harvard Business; Frank Sellars; Howard Stephenson, Ben Drew, Dartmouth; Sidney Stratton, Penn University; Sterling Goddard, University of Pennsylvania; Willard Foster, M. I. T.; Peyton Hinkle, Harvard; Ralph Hidderly, Harvard; Keith Martin, Harvard; Paul Willemson; Harry Rosenheim; John Monagan, Dartmouth; John Ely; Stanley Rivlmmins; William S. Todd; I. H. Smith, Jr., Brown; David Edwards, Princeton; Robert Prescott, M. I. T.

STUDENT AID MAKES ITS ANNUAL REPORT

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(*Continued from Page* 1, *Col.* 4)

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In 1931-32 the number to date alded by the College is 242. The amount awarded in scholarships is $54,350, and the allowance in self-help houses is $35,650, making a total of $90,000.

The figures for the Students' Aid Society's share in the work for this year to date are nearly $21,000 in gifts and loans to 122 students.

The generosity of faculty and students, and the fact that the income from scholarship funds recently received became available this year has made it possible for the College to meet the additional requests for assistance.

MARY FRAZER SMITH,
Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Scholarships.

far as they have been presented or have been brought to light.

In order that the members of the College may know something of what is being done and to understand the increase in assistance given this year, a comparison of last year's figures with those of this year is presented.

The number of undergraduates receiving aid from the College in 1930-31 was 209. Some of these received only the opportunity for self-help offered in a coöperative house or Eliot, others received scholarships only; nearly one half received both forms of ald. The amount awarded in scholarships was $42,215. If to this be added the allowances made for the self-help houses, which amount to $34,800, it will be seen that the total is $77,015. This was ably supplemented by the Students' Aid Society, which in 1930-31 made gifts and loans amounting to $17,312.

PHYSICIST CHANGES LIGHT INTO SOUND

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(*Continued from Page* 1, *Col.* 3)

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showed how voice may be translated into light and back again to sound. Mr. Taylor whispered from the middle of the audience, and his voice was heard from the loud speaker on the stage.

One of the principal uses of the photoelectric cell is in talking pictures. Very amusing were sound films run backward, and reversed sentences translated into their right order. This cell is also the basis of telephoto work, traffic counters and signals, and all kinds of practical mechanical devices. It has enormous possibilities, and is the subject of a great part of modern scientific research.

REPORT ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

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Sweaters and Dresses

March 30 to Lawrence
80 sweaters, caps and socks

April 14 to Natick
55 sweaters

April 18 to Natick
29 sweaters
11 woolen dresses
4 gingham dresses

Total
569 sweaters received and distributed
46 dresses received and distributed

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MISS JULIA SWIFT ORVIS

of the History Department

will take a small party to Sicily and southern Italy this summer.

Headquarters will be a villa in Taormina, with automobile trips, a visit to Malta, and a tour of southern Italy.

For details—address

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Out From Dreams and Theories

MODERN LANGUAGES

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The Personnel Bureau is frequently asked how one can use majors in modern languages otherwise than in teaching. A reading knowledge is, of course, essential for pleasure and profit, and its usefulness may be taken for granted. Teaching is the obvious use to which a tool, like a language, or a knowledge and appreciation of the literature, may be put. For other occupations, proficiency in languages in general constitutes an asset, an additional qualification in the practice of other occupations, but does not, in itself, constitute a preparation for these occupations.

The exception to this principle lies in the work of interpreters or translators. The Courts and the Immigration Service employ interpreters, and translators are used in the Department of Commerce, in the War Department, in offices such as the Bureau of Insular Affairs. One woman has a wide reputation as a translator, Signora Agresti, a granddaughter of the poet Rossetti, who is official translator to the Italian delegation of the League of Nations, and is one of the most noted of "international translators." Translating is also needed in publishing houses to some extent, both for reviewing foreign books and for preparing them for publication. Research, independently undertaken or in an assistantship, calls for foreign languages in many cases.

As a desirable qualification for training and work along other lines, foreign languages are used in secretarial positions, in department stores, hospitals, publishing houses, banks, business houses, libraries, museums, and in some types of religious and social work.

The secretarial positions that require a modern foreign language may be found in importing houses, such as the United Fruit Company, where there is an especial need for Spanish; in foreign societies in this country, such as the Italy-America Society, in various cities, or the Hispanic Society in New York; in the foreign Consulates here or abroad; in such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce, or in business houses with foreign connections; and occasionally in a lawyer's office where work is carried on for foreign patents. Banks need employees that speak foreign languages in certain sections of the country or of a large city, as the German or Italian sections in New York City, and in American banks abroad. Social agencies that deal with special nationality groups need workers with foreign languages, such as the social service department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, or the Family Welfare Society. Department stores need those who can speak foreign languages as guides, interpreters, saleswomen in some cases, and as buyers in foreign countries. Nurses find a knowledge of foreign languages useful in foreign sections of a city, especially as visiting nurses. In museums curators, guides and docents find it necessary at times to use foreign languages. One of the most definitely promising fields for the use of foreign languages is library work. Special libraries, large public libraries, libraries in foreign quarters, require workers with the ability to read and to speak foreign languages. There are special lines of independent business which may demand a use of foreign languages, such as importing for one's own gift shop, or linen shop, or business that involves travel abroad.

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SETTLEMENT MUSIC

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On Thursday, May 5, at 3:40, Marie Fritzinger, '27, will address a group of students interested in hearing of the training offered by the Music Division of the National Federation of Settlements in conjunction with the New York School of Social Work. Miss Fritzinger is at present working at the North Bennet Street Industrial School, in Boston, and so can bring to students theoretical and practical information. Anyone interested in hearing about such training is cordially invited to be present. The place of meeting will be announced later.

LAKE GEORGE TO BE SCENE OF MEETING

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With Spring upon us and Commencement not far away, our thoughts naturally turn to summer plans. Just where shall we all be rushing when our last exam is over? Why not start off with a week on Lake George this year? Each June between three and four hundred girls from various colleges, all over the East come together at Silver Bay for a week crammed full of interesting discussions and many exciting activities such as swimming, hiking, tennis, etc. For those of you who complain that college courses are too remote and don't tie up with life, here's your chance. This year the conference is to be centered around a theme which is thoroughly alive—*The World Crisis and Student Responsibility*. Discussion will be divided into the following group topics: The International, Racial, and Economic Crises, A Modern Criteria for Life, and The Place for Religion in Modern Life.

I don't know of any year in the past when college girls have been so anxious to talk about the state of the world, nor have they had such an urge to do something about it. There is no better place than Silver Bay for you to do just this. Silver Bay offers an unusual opportunity of exchange of ideas among students from all parts of the country and from all types of colleges, as well as chances for informal chats with excellent leaders. In this atmosphere one grows in experience and knowledge and one's ideas take on new direction and inspiration under the influence of three hundred enthusiastic girls. All who have been to Silver Bay count it as one of the greatest and most significant experiences of their whole college life.

If you are at all interested see me or talk to any one of the thirty-four that went from Wellesley last year. They are all very enthusiastic about the conference and are anxious to pass the experience on to you. Keep your eyes and ears open for further notices and meetings for those of you who think you might want to go this year.

Helen Brandriff, '33.

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GIBSON PROPOSES DISARMAMENT PLAN

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(*Continued From Page* 1, *Col.* 2)

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Commission to draw up and submit to the General Commission texts for these purposes."

Mr. Gibson had barely voiced his proposal and received messages of approval from Great Britain, Italy, Germany and other nations, when Premier Tardieu arose and proceeded vigorously to state the arguments against the plan. He began by insisting on the French proposal "that the only way to achieve security and some measure of disarmament is to place at the disposal of the League of Nations all heavy guns and all big ships, airplanes and submarines, with their crews." He refused to admit of a distinction between aggressive and defensive arms and declared that it would be impossible to control the secret manufacture of certain types of guns and airplanes. He called attention to 1905, a year when there were neither big battleships, submarines, military airplanes or heavy artillery in existence, and when, nevertheless, a feeling of security in Europe was not only not prevalent but political conditions did not warrant its being so. Hence M. Tardieu feels that the abolition of heavy armaments is not an insurance of peace.

The French press backs its prime minister without exception and "Pertinax" of the *Journal des Debats* comments that "it is amusing that America, thinking of its naval aircraft carriers, took care not to insert bombing planes in the list of offensive arms to abolish."

* * *

At midnight on April 24, the House Economy Committee completed the draft of the omnibus bill which is expected to save the government more than $263,000,000. In its present stage, the bill includes, among many others, such economies as the reduction of all salaries over $1,000 by eleven per cent, the consolidation of War and Navy Departments into a Department of National Defense, the abolition of Saturday half-holidays and the suspension of various transport services. It is hoped that the bill will be before the House by April 27.

* * *

In the recent German Diet elections, the Nationalist Socialist Group of Adolph Hitler, generally styled the Nazis, gained the lead in four out of five of the German states and consequently became the strongest political party in the country. In Prussia, which covers two-thirds of Germany, the fight raged most bitterly, for it is generally felt that whatever party controls Prussia controls the Reich. Here the Nazis made their most startling gains, for the results of the elections showed that they had advanced from nine to one hundred and fifty-nine seats.

* * *

The battle over the Patman Bonus Bill, now up before Congress, rages on. If adopted, it would take more than $2,000,000,000 from the Treasury and its exponents and opponents are equally as emphatic in praising or condemning it. Representative Rankin of Mississippi declares that "it would relieve the panic, restore commodity values, dissipate breadlines and bring back to the American people a reasonable measure of prosperity, without imposing extra taxes upon them." On the other hand, Representative Fish of New York succinctly states that it "would exhaust our gold reserve, shove us off the gold standard and make the dollar look like thirty cents."

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COEDS SLEEP MORE THAN MEN STUDENTS

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Women students sleep more, study longer, and participate in recreation more than the average man, according to the conclusions reached by four University of Wisconsin students who recently conducted a two-weeks' survey among the students of the institution.

Men use their additional time to read, write letters, and engage in outside work and activities, the investigators reported. The male student receives an average of seven and one-half hours sleep per night, while the average woman takes eight hours in which to rest up for the ensuing day. In addition to this, however, the report revealed that the greater majority of the women took naps each day averaging three-quarters of an hour.

The co-eds spend 34 and one-half hours per week pouring over their classroom lessons, however, while the average male devotes two and one-half hours less to such scholastic endeavors. Despite this the women students are not "boners"; they spend 26 hours a week on recreation, while the busy young men are able to allow themselves but 19 hours weekly for this diversion.

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POVERTY REVEALED IN PLEA FOR HELP

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Through the courtesy of Miss Manwaring, a letter which shows the conditions that still exist in nearby towns was sent to News. Excerpts from the letter follow:

"Mr. and Mrs. ——— of this city are both such gentle souls, have been so generous of time and money to others in their comfortable days; now they are aged and ill and deeply in debt because funds have been used up by illness, and the upper apartment, which kept taxes and general expenses of the home paid, has been idle for two years.

"Mr. ——— is quite an invalid now; unused to financial difficulty, it has undermined him mentally and physically and he fears so being in strange surroundings outside of his home. All the strain of nursing, cheer, and managing falls on the shoulders of a very frail woman, seventy-five years of age. They are allowed, now, since my activity in their behalf made the case a bit public (much to their distress—though they are ever so grateful to all), an old-age pension of four dollars each per week—a hopelessly small sum, I think—but a great help."

Miss Manwaring states that any sum, however small, would be gratefully received and could be forwarded through her to the couple.

COLLEGE HAS NEWS OF VISIT TO WEBBS

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Readers of the News may be interested in the account of a day spent with Sidney and Beatrice Webb, which Miss Donnan has recently received from Gladys Meyer. Miss Meyer is working in Germany on a study of the Fabian Society and in response to some questions put to Mrs. Webb she received an invitation to spend the day with them.

"Mrs. Webb met me at the driveway. She is old and spare, with a little lace cap to cover her nearly bald head. Her large beaked nose dominates her face.

"We went in to greet Mr. Webb—a ruddy, healthy creature, though stiffer in his movement than his wife. Then we went for a walk. Just Mrs. Webb and I walked, while she talked of their coming trip to Russia in May, of the Fabian attitude toward Russia, of the Communist Party as a religious order and of the impossibility for such a disciplined body in England. She anticipated all my questions—particularly about the Guild Socialist movement and G. D. H. Cole's relation to the Fabians. (He is now on the executive, as is Laski.)

"We came back for lunch—then Mr. Webb took charge and talked almost uninterruptedly for several hours while we ate lunch, drank coffee before that same fireplace the photograph of which is in the limited edition of *My Apprenticeship*. Mrs. Webb went up to have a nap and Mr. Webb outlined the Fabian Society's attitude during the World War, more of the policy toward Russia, the decline of the Liberal party attitude toward I. L. P., toward MacDonald, the need for a liberal press at the beginning of the century, the founding of the New Statesman (which Mr. and Mrs. Webb founded), his own personal background, etc.

"Later Mrs. Webb came down again, and before my train went at four-thirty we spent a little time discussing who were the distinguished women of the world, and why we could name so few.

"The amazing thing is their unflagging vigour. There is no trace of age in their thinking. I can but marvel at the clarity of the way in which they discussed everything from the contemporary novel to the future of religion, to say nothing of English, Russian and German politics. You felt their force in every sentence. . . ."

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STUDENTS PRESENT VARIOUS RECITALS

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(*Continued From Page* 1, *Col.* 3)

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Concerto in D Major, Mvt. I (Cadenza by Kreisler) — Beethoven
Caprice XIII — Paganini
A Prayer — Henry Hadley
Tambourin Chinois — Kreisler

ORGAN RECITAL

Prelude in G Major — J. S. Bach
Jane Frecland, '33
Cantabile (Fifth Symphony) — Widor
Priscilla Adams, '33
Pièce Heröique — César Franck
Betty Klauder, '32
Caprice in B flat — Guilmant
Mary Larkin, '32
Choral — Honegger
Deborah Burt, '32
Adagio (Fourth Symphony) — Widor
Lois Bauman, '32

ARTISTS WILL SHOW WORK IN WELLESLEY

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On Saturday afternoon, from three until five-thirty o'clock, April thirtieth, a group of artists of Wellesley and vicinity open an exhibition with a tea and private view of painting and sculpture. This is the second exhibition sponsored by men and women who have made of art something more than a hobby. Professionally trained, they are carrying on in the manner of the best traditions in painting, form and color.

Among the twenty-odd exhibitors, sixteen have been or are now living in Wellesley and from neighboring towns come Gertrude Fiske, Theo Ruggles Kitson, and Meta Fuller. The exhibition will be open to the public from May 2 until May 20.

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CALENDAR

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Thursday, April 28: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Mary Thayer, '32, will lead.
6:30 P. M. Horton House. Shop Club dinner and meeting.
Friday, April 29: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Miss Barnette Miller will lead.
Evening—Alumnae Hall. Junior Promenade.
Saturday, April 30: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Dean Coolidge will lead.
*8:00 P. M. Alumnae Hall. The Abbey Theatre Irish Players, under the auspices of Barnswallows, present "The White Headed Boy" by Lennox Robinson, and "The Rising of the Moon" by Lady Gregory. Tickets, $1, on sale in Room 30 on Thursday, April 28, 8:30-4:30 and at the box office the night of the performance.
Dancing will follow.
Sunday, May 1: *11:00 A. M. Memorial Chapel. Preacher, Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological Seminary, New York City.
7:30 P. M. Tau Zeta Epsilon House. All College Vespers. Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr will lead.
Monday, May 2: May Day. *7:15 A. M. Senior Hoop Rolling.
*8:00 A. M. Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.
*8:20 A. M. Formation of Numerals by Class of 1934.
*4:40 P. M. Billings Hall. Lecture by Dr. H. M. Halverson of Yale University on "Genetic Development of Reaching and Grasping." (Department of Philosophy and Psychology).
Tuesday, May 3: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Mr. Bailey will lead.
*4:40 P. M. Shakespeare House. Professor Giuseppe Prezzolini, Director of the "Casa Italiana" of Columbia University, New York City, will lecture. Subject: Orlando E. Angelica.
Wednesday, May 4: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Rev. J. Burford Parry will lead.
NOTES: 'WELLESLEY COLLEGE ART MUSEUM. Beginning May 2, the second annual Exhibition of the Work of Artists in Wellesley and Vicinity.
*Open to the Public.

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MUNGER HALL

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Munger Hall is the impressive name of Wellesley's youngest dormitory. You will find its walls rising from its lowly foundation just off Central Street and companionably close to the Quad. By September we are assured the young ladies from Freeman and Norumbega may move into it, but if not by then, at least by Christmas. This latest addition to our buildings will be of mellow red brick, with white stone foundations. Its stately front will be another feature on the Wellesley horizon, as seen from Central Street, and a spacious terrace, flanked by the two extending wings of the building, will overlook the meadow-path.

The new house has certainly its share of luxuries. There will be electric toasters at every table, not to remove the horror of eating cold crisps, but out of grim necessity, for since the girls wait on the tables, it is more convenient to have the toast made there, than in the kitchen. There will also be an electric dish-washer, but this, fortunately, is not for the use of the students. Beside the main entrance is the bell-room, large enough to allow for two studious girls to be on duty, since desks are placed there for their use.

The house will contain, in addition to its one hundred and four singles and six doubles, occupying the two top floors, the house-mother's suite, two suites for members of the faculty, and a guest-room. We noted the skill of the architect in placing the rooms, for only three doubles, one suite, and one single on each floor face the street. It is so arranged that every room will have the sun at some time during the day; also, the dining-room, on the ground floor, partly under the terrace, is guaranteed to be sunny.

The walls of the interior will be buff colored and smooth surfaced, thus permitting any giddy color scheme the residents wish to try.

The fate of one of the present cooperative houses, Freeman, is as yet undecided; but Norumbega will be turned over to the mercy of the freshmen. We are told that by the time Norumbega is occupied, Beebe and Pomeroy receive their quota of the youngest class, and the three freshman houses on campus included, one half of '36 will be in our midst. However, which of the village houses will be given up is as yet unknown.

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EDUCATION THRIVES DURING DEPRESSION

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In a recent article in the *New York Times*, Eunice Barnard writes of education in Europe and America:

If the depression lasts long enough, the level of adult education in Europe will have risen to a new high mark, according to Dr. Douglas Waples of the University of Chicago, who has just returned from a seven months' study of popular reading habits in England and seven countries of the Continent. Everywhere he found a new type of self-education, as it were, spontaneously bursting into bloom.

"The worse the times get, the more the average man reads," he said. "This is partly explained as an attempt to forget the surrounding misery, partly an attempt to understand the economic and political mess. Europe may well emerge from its present condition more literate and cultured than when it went in, because of the use of enforced leisure for reading and discussion." Moreover, throughout Europe he found non-fiction, and particularly books dealing with the social order, gaining on fiction.

In spite of our palatial public libraries, America, he believes, has much to learn in the matter of making reading material, especially material concerning social problems, available to the ordinary citizen. In Europe it confronts him in a dozen direct and intimate ways. Thousands of libraries operated by religious, political and labor union groups Dr. Waples found scattered throughout European cities, as well as free newspaper reading rooms and "poor men's clubs," which provide libraries in conjunction with movies, lectures and game tables.

"In Russia," he said, "each plant or workers' group has its own library under the direction of a party worker who is really a teacher. If the party worker fails to teach all his men to read, and to sustain a reading interest, he is advertised in the newspapers as 'non-coöperative'."

International-Minded Youth.

Tennis court and baseball diamond mark no longer, even in these spring days, the intellectual boundaries of the American college campus, so rumor from all parts of the country has recently been insisting. Now come statistics in confirmation, in Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's report for the division of intercourse and education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Last year alone, it appears, no less than ninety-nine new student International Relations Clubs sprang up within our academic walls, bringing the total to 319 in the country, distributed through all the States.

In them, of their own initiative and quite aside from classroom work, thousands of undergraduates are studying and discussing some phase of international affairs. In these clubs, as a rule, last winter's model disarmament conferences originated, some of which became regional events enlisting the efforts of a dozen or more colleges. In one case at least, the meeting took place in a State Capitol.

To these clubs, too, the Carnegie Endowment doles out intellectual provender in the shape of reference books, and once a year gives each group the opportunity of being host to the college at a meeting addressed by a speaker of international repute.

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GERMAN EDUCATION DOUBLED SINCE WAR

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In a recent article in The *New York Times*, Hugh Jedell says:

"Students in German universities and the other 'hochschulen' ranking with them—engineering and other professional colleges — have practically doubled since the war. Counting only students of German nationality, there were 69,295 in 1914 and 130,886 in 1931. The population of the Reich, diminished in 1919 by the cession of territories containing about 6,500,000 people, is now about 64,000,000—still 3,000,000 under the 1914 figure, but the German student body has risen from 106.4 in 1914 to 200.5 per 100,000.

"For comparison with the United States, an important difference must be held in mind. The American college, in the narrower sense of the word, does not exist in Germany. The general educational work of its freshman and sophomore years is covered here in the last two years of secondary school. A German goes to a university to fit himself for one of the liberal professions, for scientific research or productive scholarship, or for the higher State services. Statistically the German student body should therefore be compared with the proportion of American students in the graduate and professional departments.

"As to the causes of this inflation of the higher training: In 1914 German women students numbered 3,971. In 1931 there were 21,074, and women now comprise 16 per cent of the whole student body, but their rate of increase in the most recent time has been far in excess of that of the men students. From 1930 to 1931 men students increased by 3,264 and women by 2,656.

"But adding together this element, the influx of women still fails to account for the larger student body. There are too many imponderables to permit a really exact analysis. No doubt the leveling tendency of the wave of democratization in post-war Germany has been a contributing factor, but its effect must not be overrated. Scrutiny of the admirably complete government statistics shows that the laboring class furnished only 2 per cent of the students in 1928 and 3.7 per cent in 1931. According to the same statistics the social stratification of the German student body in 1931 was: Lower classes (workmen and inferior officials), 6.7 per cent; upper strata, 33.4 per cent; middle class, 59.1 per cent. The common characteristic of the groups in the 'middle class'—small shopkeepers, lesser officials, small farmers, employes—is that their members had no 'academic' training. This means that more than one-half of the German students today come from homes whose heads had no similar training."

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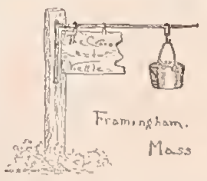

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